

**D.L. Mud, Inc
Vermilion Parish
Abbeville,
Louisiana**



**EPA Region 6
Congressional District 7**

**Contact:
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**Other Names:
Galveston-Houston Yard**

**EPA ID# LAD981058019
Site ID: 0600647**

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No new updates as of: July 2012**

Background

The D.L. Mud site is located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, immediately south of the Gulf Coast Vacuum Services (GCVS) Superfund site. The site covers approximately 12.8 acres and is bounded to the north by the GCVS site and to the east, south, and west by agricultural land.

The D.L. Mud site was originally part of a 25.56-acre parcel of land that was used as a drilling mud facility until 1980. In 1981, The Dowell Division of The Dow Chemical Company (Dow) purchased a 12.78-acre portion of the parcel that contained the barium sulfate-based drilling mud blending operation. The remaining portion of the 25.56-acre parcel is now known as the GCVS site. Ownership of the D.L. Mud Site transferred to Dowell Schlumberger, Inc. (DSI) in 1984, and the site was sold to D.L. Mud in 1985. D.L. Mud went out of business in 1986.

While the facility was open, numerous large tanks and surface impoundments were used to mix and store raw materials and waste. The types of wastes that were generated, stored, or disposed of at this site are generally defined as "non-hazardous oilfield wastes," which can contain hazardous substances. Two removal actions were conducted at the D.L. Mud site, one in 1983 and one in 1987. In 1983, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) inspected the site and notified Dow that the D.L. Mud site was out of compliance with Louisiana Waste Management Program requirements. In response, Dow removed and manifested drums with waste; cleaned up, drummed, and disposed of spill material; re-graded the site; and constructed a levee system around the tank farm. From April 14, 1987 through July 11, 1987, Dow/DSI, under LDEQ oversight, conducted another removal action at the D.L. Mud site in response to previous sampling events that identified the presence of hazardous substances in the tanks and associated soil.

The removal action removed and disposed of 1.3 million pounds of tank contents and associated soils and 14,800 gallons of tank liquid, decontaminated and demolished tanks, removed and disposed of approximately 800 cubic yards of contaminated soils from eight on-site areas, and placed clean off-site fill material on site in the excavated areas.

The contaminants of concern are mercury, chromium, arsenic, lead, zinc, barium, and petroleum-related hydrocarbons.

The primary land uses near the site are agricultural and residential. Agricultural land is predominantly used as pasture land for cattle grazing, crawfish farming, and crop production. Residences are located

within 0.5 mile of the site on Parish Road P-7-31 and Louisiana Highway 335, with approximately 116 people within a 1-mile radius of the site. Residents who are outside the corporate limits of Abbeville use ground water for drinking water and irrigation.

The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on September 22, 1994. It included the following three requirements: institutional controls, excavation and off site disposal of contaminated sludges and subsurface soils, and ground water monitoring.

Current Status

- The cleanup was completed in June 1999. Selected remedy at the site eliminated exposure of barium residuals in approximately 20,000 cubic yards of surface soils and 1,100 cubic yards of pit bottoms contaminated with organic compounds.
- Remediation of wastes conforms to appropriate provisions of Louisiana Statewide Order 29-B Pit Closure Requirements.
- The site is now in the operation and maintenance phase of the Superfund process. Groundwater monitoring is being conducted semi-annually and the remedial action performance is being performed every five years.
- The site was inspected to assess potential impacts after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and two groundwater wells were sampled in October 2005.
- The 2nd Five-Year Review was completed on September 16, 2008. The remedy was found to be protective in the short-term.
- The site continues under Operation & Maintenance status. The July, August, and September 2011 Progress Report was submitted by URS in October, 2011. The report indicates that the remedy remains protective.

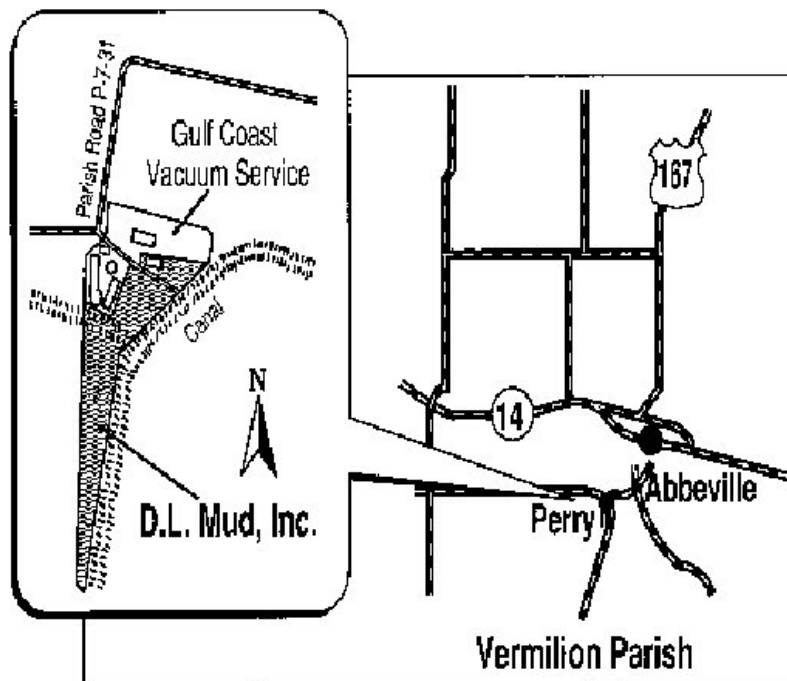
Benefits

Installation of groundwater monitoring wells ensures long-term protection of usable drinking water sources and irrigation water for approximately 1000 acres of croplands. The removal of soil, mud, and solid waste by the PRPs and LDEQ in 1987 eliminated the major sources of contamination and reduced the potential of exposure to contamination at the site. The remedial action successfully removed 3,830.37 tons of non-hazardous stained soils and 532 tons of non-hazardous rubbish and debris, as well.

National Priority Listing (NPL) History

Proposed Date:	June 24, 1988
Final Date:	October 04, 1989
Location:	2.5 miles southwest of Abbeville, Louisiana 1.5 miles west of the Vermilion River. Directly adjacent to the Gulf Coast Vacuum Services Superfund Site.
Population:	Approximately 2600 residents within 3 miles of the site
Setting:	Inactive drilling muds facility and a vacant lot in approximately 12.78 acres. The site is predominantly rural and wooded, located immediately adjacent to the remediated Gulf Coast Vacuum Services Superfund Site.
Principal Pollutants:	Mercury, chromium, arsenic, lead, zinc, barium, and petroleum-related hydrocarbons.

Site Map



Health Considerations

The cleanup eliminated the potential for contamination of water supply used as drinking water for about 2,600 people and of surface water to irrigate approximately 9,000 acres. Moreover, the potential risk to future residents from residual surface soil contamination was also removed.

Record of Decision (ROD)

ROD signed on September 22, 1994

The remedy included the following:

- Institutional controls to address low-level risks from surface soil contaminated with residual barium,
- Excavation and off site disposal of contaminated sludges and subsurface soils, and
- Ground water monitoring to ensure that residual barium contaminants left on site do not migrate into usable drinking water sources.

Site Contacts

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